



# Royal Insurance Coy

FIRE AND LIFE.

Largest Fire Office in the World.

HASLEDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria.  
R. VITERBO & CO., Agents, Cairo.

PHENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1752);

HASLEDEN & CO., Agents, Alexandria.  
FRD. OTT & CO., Sub-Agents, Cairo

GWYNNE'S, LIMITED.

(J. & H. GWYNNE, LTD., & GWYNNE & CO., UNITED.)

Telephone—  
GWYNNE, LONDON.  
G. CO., 4th and 5th Floors, All  
MORNING & NIGHT.  
Trade Mark—"INVINCIBLE."

Telephone—  
GWYNNE,  
A.C.O., 4th and 5th Floors, All  
MORNING & NIGHT.

Telephone—  
GWYNNE,  
A.C.O., 4th and 5th Floors, All  
MORNING & NIGHT.

## Centrifugal Pumping Machinery

In the world, suitable for all purposes, including

RECLAMATION, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION, SEWAGE WORKS, GRAVING & FLOATING DOCKS, MINES, & ALL MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

These Pumps can be driven by Steam, Gas, Oil, Water, Electricity, or other power, for lifts of from 1 ft. to 500 ft., and from 5 to 500,000 Gallons a Minute. Makers of the Best Pumps.

Results Guaranteed.

All kinds of Pumping and Irrigation Machinery specially designed to meet Egyptian requirements.

London Office—  
61, Cannon Street, London, E.C.  
The British Engineering Company of Egypt, Ltd.:  
Rue de la Gare du Caire, Alexandria.

Works—  
Hammersmith, London, W.  
Telephone—  
3383-11-1904

## THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

CAIRO, 28, SHARIA EL-MANAKH,  
ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED P. O. B. 818.

I.—Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.

II.—Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil by means of the "Express Boring System." 34,457-12-1906

**H. D. RAWLINGS, LIMITED.**  
SODA WATER, LEMONADE, & GINGER ALE.

As Supplied to KIDS AND KID'S FAMILY.

Agent:—JOHN B. CAFFARI.

### THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO  
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, TANTAH,  
AND PORT SAID.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000  
Paid up " " 500,000  
Reserve Fund " " 500,000

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, undertakes every description of banking business on the most liberal and modern principles. Current accounts open with commercial houses and private individuals in conformity with the custom of Bankers.

Fixed deposits for one year, certain received at 8 per cent., others at 7½ per cent.; for shorter periods also received at rates to be agreed upon.

Letters of Credit for the sum of travellers are issued payable in all parts of the World.

Approved bills discounted.

Bills, documentary invoices, etc., collected.

Drafts and telegraphic transfers issued paying this all over the World.

Foreign exchange bought and sold.

Advances made upon approved securities and upon cotton, sisal, sugar, and other merchandise.

The purchase and sale of stocks and shares on the London, Paris, and Alexandria Stock Exchanges, and the Continental Bourses, respectively.

Customers can deposit their valuable bonds, notes, etc., in the Bank's fire-proof strong-rooms, and the Bank will attend to the safe custody of these, and draw bonds so deposited as they fall due.

Merchandise freely loaned.

Annuities, pensions, dividends, etc., collected.

All further particulars and information can be obtained on application.

The officers and clerks of the Bank are pledged to secrecy as to the transactions of customers.

3405

N. SPATHIS.

CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

Agents

wanted

through-

out

Egypt.

## ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

## A POLITICAL ENTENTE.

## PAVING THE WAY.

LONDON, November 14.

Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the friendliest discussions are going on between Great Britain and Russia, with a view to eliminating the obstacles in the way of negotiations for a political entente, when the time is ripe for the latter; but definite political steps are inopportune while the present disturbed state of Russia continues. It is felt, however, that it is already possible to pave the way, by the revision of the commercial treaty, in view of closer commercial relations. (Reuter)

## FRENCH DOCKYARD STRIKE.

## ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, November 14.

The dockyard employés at Toulon, Brest, Rochefort, and Cherbourg will strike to-day. (Reuter.)

PARIS, November 14.

The strike in the French dockyards has begun without disorder. Except at Toulon arsenal, the strike is only partial. (Reuter)

PARIS, November 14.

The strike is general at Toulon and partial at Brest and Cherbourg. A circular issued by M. Thomson, Minister, assimilates the strike to desertion. The strikers will be struck off the lists.

M. Rouveret stated in the Senate that the Government would resist the strike. This statement was received with applause. (Havas.)

## THE POWERS AND THE PORTE.

## THE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 14.

It is understood that before making a naval demonstration the Powers will notify the Sultan of their preparations, in the hope that he may listen to reason at the last moment. (P.)

## THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

## RESTORING ORDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.

The Governors of Odessa, Esthonia, Perm, Tomsk, and Krasan have been dismissed for not having prevented the massacres. (Reuter.)

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.

The Tsar is sending aides-de-camps armed with dictatorial powers to restore order in the governments of Tchermigoff, Saratoff, and Tamboff, where disorders between the town and rural populations still continue.

There were a hundred killed in a small town in the government of Ekaterinoula. (Reuter.)

## TO PROTECT AMERICAN CITIZENS.

LISBON, November 14.

It is stated that the American cruiser Minneapolis, now here, has received urgent orders to proceed to Kronstadt to protect American citizens. Marines will be disembarked if necessary. (Reuter.)

## MASS MEETING IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 14.

A mass meeting has been held at the Memorial Hall to protest against the Russian atrocities. A telegram was read from Mr. Ballou stating that the Government had heard with pity and horror of the massacres of Jews, and had already taken every step that seems possible to mitigate the calamity. Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Asquith, Lord Rothschild, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Westminster, and other prominent men sent similar telegrams. (Reuter.)

## THE ENTENTE MUNICIPAL.

## FRENCH INVITATION TO L. C. C.

LONDON, November 14.

The County Council has received the most cordial invitation from the Paris Municipal Council to visit Paris in January. (Reuter.)

## BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

235 BRANCHES.

French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.

ALEXANDRIA: 26 Rue de l'Eglise Copte.

CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel.

TRIAL LESSON FREE.

## WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant

Table d'Hôte Luncheons & Dinners  
Served on the Terrace.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION - SEA BREAKERS

Guaranteed Distilled.

ALEXANDRIA: 7 Rue du Poste.

CAIRO: Opposite the Imanwayya Co. Nafis Shari el-Khalil, Fouad-VII

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

## The Brindisi Mail.

The Brindisi mail will arrive at Alexandria this afternoon and be distributed at the G.P.O. at 5 p.m.

## Stray Dogs.

Stray and ownerless dogs found in the Sayeda Zab quarter of Cairo during the night of the 16th inst. will be poisoned by the police. Asphalting in Cairo.

Fagali-h-street, Cairo, is to be asphalted next year. During the progress of the work the trams will run by a new route for the time being.

## Fatal Tram Accident.

An Arab boy six or seven years old was run over by a tramcar this morning near the corner of Sisters-street and Mohamed Aly square. The child was killed on the spot.

## British Manufacturers' Exhibition.

A general meeting in connection with the proposed exhibition of British manufacturers will be held at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Alexandria, on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 4.30 p.m.

## Fire on Ship.

The S.S. Westburn, which arrived at Alexandria on Monday with a fire on board, has begun discharging her cargo of coal. The fire in the hold has been almost extinguished.

## Murder at Tantah.

While George Avrinos and Yanui Konatas, two residents of Tantah, were drinking together in a bar on Sunday, a dispute arose between them which ended in the former stabbing his companion fatally.

## Suex Canal.

16 vessels passed through the Canal on the 10th and 11th inst., 18 of which were British, 4 German, 2 French, 1 Austrian, 1 Portuguese. The total receipts from the 1st to the 11th inst. were £3,683,898.06.

## Fikis at Alexandria.

The Khedive has given orders for the creation of three committees of fikis for reading the Koran in the mosques of Alexandria. The incomes of these three committees have been fixed at £E. 700 a year.

## Journalists Imprisoned.

The Court of Sayeda-Zenab, Cairo, has sentenced Ahmed Eff. Abbas and Raghbir Eff. Hassan, editors of "El Khidmat," and Abd-El-Medjid Eff. Kamel, editor of the Egyptian "Panopale," to six months' imprisonment for libelling Ibrahim Eff. Shaker, an advocate of Cairo.

## El Dorado.

Alexandrians will be glad to hear that M. Congalians has transformed the summer garden bordering on his new establishment in Cairo Station-street into a winter garden. Mr. Congalians neglects nothing to satisfy the desires of his patrons, and the El Dorado should soon become the most frequented rendezvous in the city.

## Scorpions at Keneh.

Owing to the many deaths from scorpions in Keneh and its neighbourhood, a society was formed some time ago for the purpose of putting an end to the pest, and a reward of two millimes for each scorpion killed was offered. From the end of May to the end of October last 4,990 scorpions had been destroyed at Keneh.

## Shepherd's Hotel.

From to-day a general booking office will be open at Shepherd's Hotel for the issue of 1st and 2nd-class railway passenger tickets and forwarding of luggage by passenger trains to the destination of Alexandria, Ismailia, Port Said, and Luxor during the tourist season. In addition to the general tariff rates, an extra charge of 5 millimes on every passenger ticket and on every 100 kilos. of luggage, or fraction of same, will be made on all bookings from this office.

## Relieving his Conscience.

Elias el Abi, an inmate of Tantah prison, has written to the Paquet stating that, being desirous of relieving his conscience, he wishes to confess the following crimes, which have hitherto been unknown to the authorities. He murdered, he says, a sheikh el Arab, a name Lemboon el Saadi, near Maghagha, in the Minieh moudirish, and sold a plot of land belonging to the Government, in the Sharkei moudirish, to a native, pretending that he was a delegate of the Ministry of Finance. An enquiry has been opened by the authorities.

## Nile Trip.

The Anglo-American Nile Steamer and Hotel Co. announce that their first departure from Cairo to Assuan, for the twenty days' trip, will take place on the 8th December next, by the first-class tourist steamer Mayflower. Though the company's lowest rate for tourists is £45, yet residents will be afforded a special opportunity to travel by the Mayflower at the exceptionally reduced rate of £25, which will include a first-class cabin, all sight-seeing expenses, excursions, dragoman, &c. The Government per diem of £1.48 is not included in the above fare.

## Burnt to Death.

A Berberin, employed as a servant in one of the flats attached to the National Hotel, Cairo, went to sleep on Monday night and awoke to find his clothes on fire. Seized with panic the wretched man ran up and down the stairs calling for help. Mr. Rosenzweig, of the Ministry of Public Works, extinguished the flames, and the man, who did not receive any useful assistance from his fellow-servants, was conveyed to hospital in a carriage which had been sent for by a British resident. The shock from his injuries had been too great, however, and he succumbed yesterday morning.

## SALT AND SODA.

## QUESTION OF THE CONCESSION.

## EXCITEMENT ON BOURSES.

The great excitement which was displayed on the Alexandria and Cairo Bourses yesterday, in the rush to dispose of Salt and Soda shares, was renewed this morning, when a further fall took place and tens of thousands of shares were disposed of. At midday some strong buyers appeared on the market and a slight recovery took place. The shares closed when we went to press at 24s. 6d.

It is stated that the Egyptian Government has withdrawn the salt concession, but that there are grounds for believing that an arrangement will be arrived at between the company and the Government, so that a modus vivendi may be established. This news is, however, not official, but merely the substance of what is alleged on the Alexandria Bourse.

Lord Cromer's remarks on the subject in his last Report are worthy of quotation at the present juncture. His lordship says:—"I regard this (the salt monopoly) as one of the greatest of the remaining blots on the existing fiscal system. A country less adapted for a monopoly of salt than Upper Egypt can hardly be imagined. The desert is full of salt, which can be had for the trouble of taking it away. In the long narrow strip of inhabited land, there are but few villages which are far from some salt deposit. Smuggling, of course, takes place, and it is practically impossible to stop it. In 1904, 1,716 cases of contraband occurred; the number of persons fined or imprisoned was 1,223. In the remaining cases, the salt was seized, and the animals used in smuggling were confiscated. The number of animals thus confiscated was 485. The offenders rarely, if ever, pay the fines imposed, and, I conceive, do not much mind being imprisoned for a short time. Confiscation of the animals is probably a more severe punishment, as it must often reduce the culprits, who are all very poor, to a state of indigence. Although no domiciliary visits are ever made to search for salt, it cannot be doubted that the measures taken to repress the contraband trade are rightly regarded by the population as oppressive. I hope, therefore, that the financial situation will, at some future time, permit of a large reduction in the royalty now paid on salt. A small reduction would merely involve a loss of revenue, and would not lead to any considerable increase of consumption."

The revenue derived from the salt monopoly in 1904 was £E. 182,000 as compared to £E. 169,000 in 1903; 50,000 tons of salt were consumed. This is at about the rate of 5.4 kilos. per head of population. The normal consumption in most European countries is considerably higher than this figure.

Prior to 1892, all salt was sold direct by the Government at a price of P.T. 800 a ton. It is now sold by the company at P.T. 500 a ton. The Government receives a royalty out of this sum of no less than P.T. 310 a ton.

## EGYPTIAN ESTATES.

The Egyptian Estates, Limited, have made a most successful deal in the disposal of a fine block of land of 4,950 square metres, with a frontage of 150 metres, to Messrs. Walker and Meimarahi, Limited, in the Ismailia quarter of Cairo, near the Credit Foncier and the E.T.C. The Egyptian Estates bought the land at £E. 10 per square metre and sold it at £E. 15. Immediately after the purchase Messrs. Walker and Meimarahi were offered £E. 20, but refused to entertain this. The profit in the transaction realised by the Egyptian Estates amounts to close on £25,000.

## NEW BANKS IN EGYPT.

The Wiener Bank Verein intends to commence banking operations in Egypt shortly. This bank's two new branches at Gatala and Stamboul will be opened on January 1. As soon as these branches have been opened and are in working order, the direction of the bank will busy itself with the foundation of its new branches at Alexandria and Cairo.

## PRO BONO PUBLICO?

A Cairo French contemporary announces that Mr. Terah Hooley and Mr. Horatio Bottomley are coming to Egypt this season. Our contemporary adds: Nos hôtes, qui compotent parmi les rois de la finance anglaise, se proposent d'étudier l'opportunité de contribuer au mouvement industriel du pays."

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Roman Prince, from Marsa Matruh, with passengers and general cargo, left Malta on Tuesday, and is due to arrive at Alexandria on the 18th inst.

## THE SUCRERIES.

## THE POUTREL-DAVEY ACTION.

At 10 a.m. yesterday the 2nd Chamber Civile of the Cairo Mixed Court was asleep, or at least nodding : cases of small importance abounding along—some of the members of the Bench were obviously drowsy and the audience bored. At last Judge Herzbruch called the Poutrel-Davey case,—No. 50 on the roll and the audience and Bench awoke in earnest. Mr. Guilhaumon opened the case for his client shortly before 11 a.m. and for the next forty minutes kept the Court interested, for his speech contained some most interesting passages. He described in pithy terms the plight of M. Poutrel, summoned from Europe by an urgent wire and dismissed within three hours of his arrival at Cairo, and then discussed the reasons of his dismissal. Obviously, the Hon. A. J. Davey and others had sought a scapegoat and M. Poutrel had been selected for this office : the whole board had done its utmost to escape from the incubus of their responsibility for the crash, some had failed, and the Hon. A. J. Davey's attempts could impose on no one. How could he explain away the letter that he had written to his colleagues on the board?—the letter containing the statement of Mr. X., who informed the Hon. A. J. Davey in the Turf Club that Sir Ernest Cassel had told him in the presence of Birb Pasha many things and this among others, that if he did not take the Sucreries in hand a smash was inevitable, and that "he did not know how they got their dividends and meant to go into the question."

Counsel for the defence suggested that the letter might as well be produced. Mr. Guilhaumon declined, but stated that he believed in its existence and continued to take its most interesting passages as his text. All, he said, pointed to the fact that the Hon. A. J. Davey knew all and had known all along before the crash, nor did he fail to avail himself of other arguments. Defendant had signed the balance-sheets, could he have possibly been ignorant of their true meaning? And much more to that effect. Then back to the famous letter: it existed, so he believed, but he would not produce it, and so saying he sat down at 11.35 a.m. and Mr. Carton de Wiart took up the defence.

Then came the first sensation. Counsel for the defence would like to know whether plaintiff's counsel had seen the original or the copy of the letter. A brief verbal skirmish followed, and then Mr. Carton de Wiart startled the Court and the audience by the statement that the letter had been stolen "with effraction" from the Sugar Company's safe, to which Mr. Guilhaumon retorted that he was not the Public Prosecutor.

Then came the defence. M. Poutrel was bringing a personal action, but the Hon. A. J. Davey had acted as he had done in his official capacity of administrator delegate, acting manager, in fact, of the whole business. On September 21, he had written officially to the board concerning M. Poutrel, and the board had given him carte blanche to dismiss M. Poutrel or accept his resignation. The letter was there, and what evidence could be clearer? Then came another incident. Mr. Guilhaumon claimed that the letter had not been communicated to him. "No," replied Mr. Carton de Wiart, "it was communicated to you last night," and added that he had himself written to the paper on the subject stating that the Hon. A. J. Davey's conduct had been approved by the board, and that Mr. Guilhaumon had replied also in the columns of the Press.

Counsel for the plaintiff argued that the Press was not the proper medium for the communication of documents. Counsel for defendant replied briskly and then Mr. Guilhaumon, on the ground that he had not studied or seen the document, asked for the postponement of the hearing. It was granted, and shortly before midday a most interesting trial was over—for the time.

We regret that owing to an error in the telephonic transmission of yesterday's account of the proceedings, Mr. Guilhaumon's name appeared as Mr. Pangalo.

## CAIRO IMPROVEMENTS.

According to a native contemporary, the Finance Ministry has transmitted to the Public Works Ministry the application of a group of European financiers for the letting of the lands lying to the west of the Pyramids of Ghizel, with a view to forming a new suburb.

It is said that an Anglo-Egyptian company is negotiating for the purchase of the tumble-down dwellings in Boulaq, which they would demolish and in their place build houses replete with every modern comfort.

## DRAGOMANS AT SUEZ.

The new tariff for dragomans at Suez is to be as follows:—

Millimes 60 per hour for first three hours.  
Millimes 30 for every successive hour after the first three hours.

Millimes 250 for a whole day in the town, and millimes 300 for a whole day outside the town.

## HASHISH SMOKING.

The Ministry of the Interior has sent a circular to the governors and moudirs throughout Egypt enjoining them to send every year on the 1st January to the Ministry of the Interior, reports on cases of hashish intoxication. Hitherto their reports have been

## EGYPTIAN IVORY.

London, November 3.

The quarterly sales commenced 24th ult., and concluded 3rd ult., there being sold 62 tons (against 50 tons some time last year), viz. 18  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons Zanzibar, Bombay, Mombasa, and Siam; 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons Abyssinian, 21  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons Egyptian (3  $\frac{1}{4}$  tons Alexandria, 3 tons Malta description); 19  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons West Coast African, 4 tons Lisbon and 5  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons Land Carriage, also 3 tons sea-horse teeth and boat's tucks, principally the latter; 1 ton rhinoceros' horns, &c., and 14  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons waste ivory, 37  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

The following are the Egyptian sales:

18  $\frac{1}{2}$  TONS EGYPTIAN.

161 TONS ALEXANDRIAN DESCRIPTION.

Sofgrain, sound hollow, part slight defects, steady to 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb./'wt' east, tanks 16  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. each at 6/4, 81 to 93 lb. 68, 50 to 69 lb. 60/4 to 68, 36 to 48 lb. 59/4 to 65 lb. 104, 56 to 24 lb. 59/4 to 61 lb. 14, 6 lb. 40 lb. 31/4; ditto, all more or less cracked or defective, ditto, 71 to 90 lb. 57/4 to 63 lb. 50 to 69 lb. 51/4 to 64 lb. 35 to 48 lb. 52/4 to 61, 30 to 34 lb. 48/4 to 59, 10 to 18 lb. 37/4 to 45 lb. 10; ditto, split, stale or diseased, ditto, 107 lb. 59/4 to 61 lb. 10, 73 to 96 lb. 54/4 to 68, 52 to 64 lb. 54/4 to 56/4 to 54, 36 to 47 lb. 44/4 to 52 lb. 21 to 33 lb. 41 lb. 50/4 to 56/4 to 11, 17 lb. 32 lb. 40/4 to 43 lb. 9, 12 lb. 28/4 to 30; ditto, more defective, ditto, 72 lb. 43/4 to 46 lb. 35/4 to 43 lb. 28/4 to 32; ditto, badly diseased or stale, ditto, 85 lb. 42/4 to 54 lb. 35/4 to 42/4, 27 to 30 lb. 26/4 to 37/4 lb. 15/4 to 18; hard grain, sound hollows, part slight defects, firm, in some instances rather deer, 100 lb. 59/4, 72 to 81 lb. 10/4, 50 to 64 lb. 47/4 to 50 lb. 30 to 33 lb. 38/4 to 45 lb. 10, all more or less crack'd or defective, ditto, 100 to 102 lb. 48/4 to 49/4, 70 to 93 lb. 47/4 to 50 lb. 15, 61 lb. 44/4 to 50 lb. 36 to 49 lb. 47/4 to 47, 20 to 43 lb. 36/4 to 35/4, 13 to 19 lb. 29/4 to 35/4 lb. 10; split, stale or diseased, ditto, 50 to 57 lb. 38/4 to 43 lb. 10/4 to 49 lb. 32/4 to 38/4 lb. 10, 28 to 31 lb. 25/4 to 32 lb. 14, 15 lb. 26/4 to 31 lb. 10/4, very defective, ditto, 59 lb. 18/4 to 16/4, 34 lb. 23/4, 7 lb. 10.

Billard Ball Sorrelives—3 inches diameter, 10/4 to 20/4 lb./'wt' lower, tanks, 31 lb. each at 76/4, 10; 3 inches diameter, ditto, 17 lb. 78/4 lb. 10/4;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter, ditto, 15 lb. 8/4 lb. 10/4;  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, ditto, 12 lb. 8/4 lb.;  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter, ditto, 14 to 18 lb. 75/4 lb. to 8/4 lb.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, ditto, 17 to 21 lb. 75/4 lb. to 10/4 lb.;  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, ditto, 14 to 17 lb. 84/4 lb. to 84/4 lb.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, ditto, 12 to 14 lb. 84/4 lb. to 90/4 lb.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, ditto, 10 to 12 lb. 84/4 lb. to 92/4 lb.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches diameter, ditto, 11 to 15 lb. 84/4 lb. to 61/4 lb.; tank cracked at hollows, soft grain, rather low, 11 to 16 lb. 42/4 to 48/4, 7 lb. 10.

Solid Sorrelives—Bagatelle rather higher, tanks, 10 lb. each at 59/4, bagle size, soft grain, sound and hollow, rather lower, 14 to 25 lb. 51/4 to 60/4, 10 to 12 lb. 43 lb. to 45/4; ditto, over size, ditto, 30 to 34 lb. 57/4 to 63/4; ditto, fat tanks, ditto, 11 to 19 lb. 47/4 to 56/4 lb.; ditto, hard grain, ditto, 18 to 25 lb. 46/4 to 59/4; ditto, fat tanks, ditto, 12lb. 40/4 lb. 10.

Solid Sorrelives—Rather lower, Bagatelle, tanks, 8 lb. each at 40/4 lb.; bagle size, soft grain, sound and round, 30 to 23 lb. 55/4 lb. to 56/4; ditto, hard grain, 4 lb. 28/4 lb. 10, 7 lb. 10.

## LA BOURSE EGYPTIENNE

## AGISSEMENTS DES BANQUES.

## OPINION DE LA PRESSE

Nous extraisons d'un journal, carrière l'intéressant article suivant sur la crise actuelle:

On a vu des banques adresser à des clients, qu'ils étaient depuis plusieurs années, des lettres recommandées leur donnant de cinq à huit mois de temps pour leur faire rembourser avances sur titres. Ce procédé ne peut avoir été des résultats favorables, et les banques, si elles se spéculent elles-mêmes sur les portefeuilles de leurs clients, — ne pourront que se ressentir de la baisse générale, qu'elles occasionnent et voit diminuer journalement la marge de leur clientèle.

La faune actuelle dont ces banques proéminent, disparaît aussi en Europe, le marché égyptien agrave davantage la situation déjà assez compromise de la place.

Personne ne mettra en doute que la plus grande partie des bénéfices annuels que prennent toutes les banques font en Egypte, ont comme source le mouvement des valeurs et il est incompréhensible de voir sacrifier un moment l'autre un client, qui a pendant les sept mois de l'été elles ne demandent pas mieux que de l'avancer de l'argent.

Qu'en demander le 30/0/0, le 40/0/0 même de marge il faut, qu'ensuite lâcher l'intérêt à 7/0, 7 1/2, 8 et même à 8 1/2, qu'elles se garantissent de leur mieux, mais qu'elles n'retrouvent, qu'elles ne rentrent pas leurs clients.

Si le procédé actuel de certaines banques pouvait être légal devant la loi, il n'est nécessaire ni moral ni humanitaire. On ne jette pas d'un coup à la porte celui qui vous a couru pendant plusieurs mois de l'année.

Mais lorsque l'apathie est le sentiment prédominant en Egypte, tout crée, mais peu se sent.

Le N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Tes inscriptions ci-dessous sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et ses sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucun réponse.

Nous croyons utile de faire remarquer que pour être admis dans la Société, les employés doivent :

1. Avoir travaillé au moins 6 mois à Alexandria;
2. Jour d'une bonne réputation;
3. Être munis de bons certificats;

25735-7-4-906

## JAP COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The experiments now being carried on by the Tokio Government, with a view to rendering Japan more independent of Indian and American supplies of raw cotton, have a very living interest for Lancashire. Should success crown the endeavour, the close proximity of the islands to China will necessarily give their cotton manufacturers a great advantage in that almost limitless market. Our allies already possess the other leading requisites for supplying Chinese requirements. The cotton cloths they manufacture are both moderate in price and very durable, while the Japanese mill-hand willingly accepts wages on which Lancashire weavers would starve.

This day much longer work, and their natural ingenuity in design gives them additional advantage. Up to the present, however, the still infant industry has been heavily handicapped by such an insufficiency of raw material, that nearly a million sterling per annum has had to be paid in gold for imports. The central purpose, therefore, of the Marquis Ito's personal inquiry in Korea is to ascertain whether new spruceage of Japan can be depended on to eke out the cotton producing resources of the islands. It will be seen that the object is much the same as that of the English Cotton Growing Association—the prevention of "cornering" by foreign speculators whenever the extraneous supply seems likely to run short of the world's wants.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN BELGIUM.

A remarkable article from the pen of M. Schwob, a writer whose articles inspire confidence, appears in the "Aurore" (Paris), and is reproduced in part in the "Times." It suggests that the German economic conquest of Antwerp heralds the military conquest of the great Belgian seaport.

M. Schwob says that all Frenchmen will read with keen anxiety the results of his minute inquiry giving the details of the German occupation, which gradually extended to all Belgium. They will see that five of the members of the Chamber of Commerce at Antwerp are Germans, the president is of German origin and the vice-president is a recently naturalised German. All its committees are invaded by Germans, eight having German chairmen, three others have vice-chairmen, and two with a completely German official staff. It is the same with the arbitration chambers. In addition to the list of above, German firms in all branches of trade, which number over 300 out of a total of about 1,550, M. Schwob says it is impossible for him to enumerate all the business houses which they control indirectly.

"As a great part of our merchandise passes through Antwerp it is watched, manipulated and labelled by them," writes Mr. Schwob, referring, of course, to French commerce. "They take note of our clients and of their taste, and then one fine day our custom will be stolen from us by skillful imitations at a reduced price."

Even the banking business is invaded. Out of 14 administrators of the Central Bank in Antwerp six, including the president and vice-president, are German.

M. Schwob further observes that the Germans are repeating the same process at Rotterdam, but more slowly and with greater difficulty, owing to the more effective resistance offered by the Dutch.

SPATHIS'S GRILL ROOM.

OLD BASTIEN-IV, ALEXANDRIA.

Directly entered and improved. New Chef. Unrivalled cooking. Meats specially catered for.

N 40 12-13-14

## INNSBRUCK-TYROL.

Ideal Spring and Summer Resort. Beautiful promenades and mountain excursions.

## HOTEL TYROL.

1st Class Hotel, enlarged lately with an extensive palatial addition with every modern comfort.

Fireproof System Hévéa-free from proprietor:

CARL LANDSEE.

25609 40-21

## SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DES EMPLOYES D'ALEXANDRIE

SOCIÉTÉ SOCIAL RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE NO. 21

## BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

## OFFRES

Une maison de commission demande un placier pour la branche alimentation.

Une maison de Nouveautés (importante), demande un employé pour la vente.

Un commissaire demande un placier branche alimentation.

Un jeune homme offrant de bonnes références et une garantie de 1000 francs demande un emploi d'écaisseur ou de caissier.

Un comptable connaissant le français et l'allemand cherche un emploi.

Une des premières maisons de confection de la ville demande deux employés.

## NOTICE.

## SALE OF IVORY, RUBBER, &amp;c.

It is notified for general information that the Assistant Secretary, Stores Section, will sell by public auction at the Bell St. Amman, Omdurman, on Thursday, 16th Nov. 1905, at 10 a.m. precisely, the following approximate quantities of Ivory, Rubber, Rhinoceros Horns, and Giraffe skins:

HOTELS

4000 Alai No 1

2200 " 2

550 King

1100 More than 10 rotties.

650 " less

700 Mashmous "

70 Khoroba

1444 Rubber

126 Rhinoceros horn.

No. 48

Giraffe skins.

The Ivory will be sold in suitable lots at the rate of so much per kantar. Immature ivory acquired under section 17 or the Ordinance for the Preservation of Wild Animals and Birds 1903 is sold under condition that same is not raised in the Sudan and must be exported within one month from date of purchase and a permit will be issued at the time of purchase.

Ten per cent. of the value must be paid by the purchaser at the conclusion of the auction and the balance within five days from the above date, after which period it will remain at purchaser's risk, and subject to a damage charge of 100 mils, for each Kantar per diem until whole stock is removed.

None of the articles sold can be removed before the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Sd) M. COURTS, Kaim.

Assistant Secretary,  
Stores Section.

Khartoum, 29.10.05.

## ROME MODERN HOTEL CORSO UMBERTO I.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated in the most beautiful part of the city. Close to the Trevi Fountain, Colosseum, and the Central Post Office.

With all modern improvements. Family Apartments, with Bathrooms, etc. Central Heating and Electric Light throughout.

2700-2800 L.

G. & L. GARAPPELLI, Proprietors.

## McLAREN'S STEAM PLOUGHS

SUITABLE FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND CROP.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

INTERESTING CULTIVATORS.

TURNING HARRROWS.

WATER CARTS.

STEEL ROPES

of very best quality

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

## J. &amp; H. McLAREN, MIDLAND ENGINE WORKS LEEDS.

Codes used: A.B.C. 4th and 5th editions. LIEBERS.

Cable address "McLAREN LEEDS".

ENGLAND.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

*Robinson's*

PATENT BARLEY

"A Fine Powder"

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

THE BRITISH MINERALS & WATER MANUFACTORY.

BODRUMATE Wine & Cognac.

BRUNSWICK Champagne.

WINDSORE Rhine and Moselle Wines.

GLASGOW Lager, White Wine,

COLA & other Whiskies.

BELFAST Old Irish Whiskey.

NEW YORK Old Whisky

BAKERS MONARCH XX-XX Whisky.

LONDON GUINNESS'S Stout & Beer, Pale Ale.

TORONTO Viceroy.

OTTAWA Veracruz & Aperitifs.

Teas.

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands etc

## N. SPATHIS

CAIRO ALEXANDRIA RAS AVRELLA

Boda Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer, Tomato Water, Pomegranate, Orangeade, Pineapple, Champaigne, Cider, etc.

Water guaranteed by CHAMBERS'S FILTER (PARTIES SYSTEM).

Inventor of WHISKY & SODA AND BRANDY & SODA, bottled ready for use.

Sole Agent in EGYPT and SUDAN FOR

J. CALVERT & CO. .... BODRUMATE

LOUIS ROEDERER .... BEVERLY

AUGUST ENGEL .... WINDSORE

MACKIE & CO. .... GLASGOW

OUNVILLE & CO., Ltd. .... COLA

W. LANAHAN & SON .... BELFAST

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER Co. .... NEW YORK

STONE & BON .... LONDON

FIREND BALGOR & CO. .... OLD IRISH WHISKEY

PIERRE BISSET. .... LONDON GUINNESS'S STOUT & BEER

TEBRABONA TEA COMPANY, Ltd. .... TORONTO

Deposit for Prince Mahrash's "Richardsall," the best mineral table water in the world

Great assortment of Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, of the finest Brands etc

## CIGARES de la HAVANE

de provenance directe et de toutes les meilleures marques

Nicolas G. SABBAG

IMPROVATEUR GENERAL

FOURNISSEUR DE S.A. LE KHEDIVE

Président du Comité des Expositions

Exposition Universelle de Paris 1900.

EGYPTIAN BRANCH—FIRST ASPHALT FACTORY ESTABLISHED IN EGYPT.

Moharram Bay Factory, 171, Moharram Canal, Alexandria.

Office in Cairo, Hotel el-Mahmidy (Mahmidy Quarter).

Branch in Port Said, Aswan, Luxor, Minya, Assuan, etc.

Established Asphaltic Works, Trunked Asphalt Roads, Asphaltic Pavings, Concrete Roads, Asphaltic Roads, Contractors, etc. Every description of Asphaltic Works in the whole of Egypt.

34-44-17-100

Anglo-American Nile Steamers

HOTEL COMPANY.

River Transfer of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.

THREE SAILINGS A WEEK.

Agents at Alexandria:

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO., LTD.

Works and Shipping Ports:

CARDIFF AND PORT TALBOT.

Manufacturers and Importers of "CROWN JEWEL" Beer by Wadsworth and Sons, Ltd.

Telegraphic Address: "CROWN, CARDIFF."

Great British Department—Newly stocked with season's goods in Hats, Bonnets, Tams, Caps, Felt, Overcoats, Cloaks, Parasols, Dresses, etc. in Gold, Cord, Satin, Brocade, Organza, etc., and woolen under-clothing.

All made in Great Britain and in the British market. Early selection recommended.

Dress and Piece Goods Department, under an English-speaking manager, well stocked and nicely arranged.

Fine Irish Linen Frosting and Handkerchiefs as usual.

94916-15-11-905

ENGLISH MADE PLOUGHS FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND ALL PURPOSES.

J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, England.

# T. A. SPARTALI & CO.

**Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets**  
ALL MADE BY HAND.

Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.

LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.

**Great Choice of Rich Designs.**  
MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, EST. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON  
Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.

25366—31-1905

ARE DISEASES INCREASING?

## AUSTRIA IN MACEDONIA.

There can be no question, says the "Practitioner," that the prevalence of certain diseases has increased during the last half century. Conspicuous among these are diabetes and anaemia, both of which are largely due to the mental stress of a harder struggle for existence. The increased consumption of alcohol, and the free use of narcotics, are also responsible for many morbid conditions unknown to our hardier forebears. But, in comparing the present prevalence of disease with that of the past, there are several factors for which due allowance is often not made. One of these is that our forefathers died, as a rule, at a considerably younger age than their descendants; if they did not perish by the sword, they were mowed down from time to time by the plague, or other devastating epidemics. In this way they escaped many of the diseases not only of old age but of advanced middle life. Again, it must not be forgotten that each generation represents to a much larger extent than is now the case the survival of the fittest. Most of the weaklings died in childhood. The triumph of modern hygiene is, that it has preserved a large proportion of these lives; on this we may fairly pride ourselves from the humanitarian point of view, but we must not shut our eyes to the fact that it has the serious drawback of lowering the general standard of health, and of sapping the vigour of the race. Another factor which must be taken into account in estimating the prevalence of diseases is our vastly greater power of recognising them. Discussing this question in an article which recently appeared in the "Nouvelle Revue," Dr. P. L. Hauser says:—

"What then is the cause of the multiplication of disease? Is this multiplication merely apparent, being due first to the progress of natural science and then to the new knowledge which we have obtained with reference to pathology? While the fact of this new knowledge is indisputable, this last hypothesis is insufficient to explain the absolute silence maintained by the most distinguished physicians of past years, with reference to a great many of the diseases of our epoch. While biological science has made immense strides in recent years, we cannot deny to the physicians of ancient times a profound spirit of observation. Yet we look in vain for the least mention of diseases such as diphtheria, progressive locomotor ataxia, progressive muscular atrophy, Parkinson's disease, Basodin's disease, general paralysis of the insane, and the different sorts of cerebrospinal sclerosis, all of which are frequent to-day."

"Dr. Hauser's remark is, the 'Practitioner' thinks, too sweeping. A very fair description of diphtheria is to be found in Aristotle. It is by no means safe to infer, because no mention is to be found in old writers of diseases of obscure and perplexing symptomatology, that they did not exist. This argument would equally prove that many other diseases are of modern development. Round ulcer of the stomach was so utterly unknown in the seventeenth century, that the discovery of the lesion at the post-mortem examination of the body of a Royal princess was held to be a proof of poisoning, and for political reasons was explained away as the result of an awkward use of the scis-ses. Appendix again may be more common now than formerly, but we know that it did exist long before it was generally recognised, and it may fairly be assumed that it has existed since man had an appendix. Yet there is no mention of it in the ancient writers."

## ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE EAST.

## FRENCH PROTECTORATE RENOUNCED.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Superior of the Italian Mission of the Franciscans, Father Joseph Canave, celebrated a Requiem Mass there for the victims of the earthquake in Calabria, in the presence of the Italian Ambassador and Consul-General, the officers of the Italian garrison, and the members of the Italian colony. It will be remembered that Father Canave, in obedience to the orders of the Vatican, informed the French Ambassador at Constantinople, in September last, that being unwilling any longer to remain under the Protectorate of France he had placed himself under the Protectorate of Italy. The other religious missions sent their Superiors to the Requiem Mass, which inaugurated the taking possession of the Italian mission at Constantinople by the Italian Ambassador.

## BRITAIN AND ITS NEIGHBOURS

The "Edinburgh Review" takes a hopeful view of the future relations of the Powers. In sober truth, it remarks, there is reasonable ground for anticipating the occurrence of a life-and-death struggle between the British Empire and a combination against it of the great nations of the Continent! Is it quite rational to anticipate a future in which the United Kingdom, the centre of the commerce of the whole world, will be perfectly entirely dependent upon its internal resources, and will glare out, so to speak, from behind its mout, and with its drawbridges raised, against millions of encroaching foot-pounding for its destruction? It is sufficiently lamentable that in the early years of the twentieth century so gloomy a prospect should loom before the eyes of Englishmen. We have, assuredly, no right to calculate on perpetual peace. It is possible on the other hand, to give too much rein to the imagination in picturing the dangers of the coming years. . . . When we take a general survey of our own position in either hemisphere, we are quite unable to see that it necessitates the taking of such gigantic measures as are recommended to us. Lord Roberts is urgent in suggesting that the British people are either indifferent to military matters or that they are unwilling to make sacrifices. But reasonable men ought at least carefully to weigh the real danger of their condition before they saddle themselves with burdens which must greatly hamper the growth and prosperity of the people.

## AVIS

La Socieé de THE UPPER EGYPT HOTELS COMPANY à l'honneur de porter à la connaissance de MM. les Ingénieurs et Architectes qui ont pris part au concours pour les plans du nouvel hôtel à Luxor que, vu le décret, assurera court qui a été fixé pour la clôture de ce concours, les plans en question seront acceptés jusqu'au 15 Décembre 1905, au lieu du 30 Novembre, date qui avait été préalablement fixée.

Par ordre du Conseil d'Administration

56730-3-3

O. PLOOR, Secrétaire.

## SUDANESE BELIEFS AS TO WHITE MEN'S ORIGIN.

There is a passage in one of the ancient Arab histories in which the statement is made that "white people come from the other side of the sea," and that perfectly plain and intelligible statement has been so distorted that the belief widely prevalent throughout the Western Sudan that white men came from the bottom of the sea. This belief has been found to exist both in British and in French territory.

It was, indeed, on one occasion turned somewhat ingeniously to account by a Fulani Emir whose country was situated some distance from the Niger. In the early days of our occupation of the Niger territory our activity was, for obvious reasons, confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the river. This was held to be altruisitic and recognise that Moctos should be freed from the Sultan. The second is the cynical policy of Germany, who desires to be friends with the Sultan, and is, therefore, hostile to the altruistic idea. The third was that of Russia b-for the war, which consisted in urging on Bulgaria to war with Turkey so that she might step in and promote a re-division of frontiers to her own advantage. The fourth policy is that of Austria, whose people are closely in contact with the Macedonians, whose traders have been first on the spot, and whose capitalists have acquired great interests in the country. As Mr. R. A. Scott-Jones points out in the "Fortnightly Review," Austria has nothing to gain by any sudden change in the Government of Macedonia, for if the present state of things continues, her securities in the country, and consequently her control of the country, will be such that she will have practically absorbed Macedonia, as Russia was in process of absorbing Manchuria. Peace and order are necessary to her plans, and she desires just as much reform as will stave off revolution without destroying the supremacy of her State. Austria has so far won all along the line, for the other five Powers, Russia owing to her misfortunes, have all waived their own policies and played into her hands, while the unfortunate people of Macedonia have continued to be the pawns of diplomats.

There can be no doubt, says the Arabs, in order to retain their influence over the natives, spread abroad the statement that the white men were cannibals. The fact that they did not eat black men was explained as due to their devilish cunning. They wanted to make themselves popular in the country before beginning their actual practice; but as they could not altogether do without this kind of food, they brought human flesh with them in tin. Then were the turned heads of the white men made to support this weird invention. It was only when men refused to eat the remains of a tin of meat of which he had himself partaken that a well-known explorer at length learned the legend.

This was in East Central Africa, but in West Africa a French expedition had the unfortunate experience of finding a portion of a human finger cut off, no doubt, by some accident—in a tin of meat. Here was fresh and conclusive confirmation of the story, in which the people had almost ceased to believe, and it was only after a considerable lapse of time that the idea was at length eradicated.

## CO-OPERATION BETWEEN COTTON PLANTERS AND SPINNERS.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Superior of the Italian Mission of the Franciscans, Father Joseph Canave, celebrated a Requiem Mass there for the victims of the earthquake in Calabria, in the presence of the Italian Ambassador and Consul-General, the officers of the Italian garrison, and the members of the Italian colony. It will be remembered that Father Canave, in obedience to the orders of the Vatican, informed the French Ambassador at Constantinople, in September last, that being unwilling any longer to remain under the Protectorate of France he had placed himself under the Protectorate of Italy. The other religious missions sent their Superiors to the Requiem Mass, which inaugurated the taking possession of the Italian mission at Constantinople by the Italian Ambassador.

## THE PYRAMID CAMP.

## HEALTH IN THE DESERT.

A few days ago, we announced that a party leaves London on November 16 for a luxurious encampment pitched in the desert slopes to the Pyramids in search of health and the deepest of annals.

The organiser of the party is Miss Mina M. Shepard. An interview saw Miss Shepard at the Grosvenor Crescent Club and obtaining some details of her plans.

"Although I have tried this encampment ideas of mine before, this year—I am carrying

out on a much larger scale.

"A well-known Buxton doctor, a nerve specialist, will be attached to the party. This doctor spent some weeks last year in the desert, and knows full well the breeding qualities of desert air and desert sand. And a number of Harley-street doctors are recommending their patients suffering from nervous prostration, and so forth, to join my party. But please don't run away with the idea that the encampment will be a hospital, for the life is so infinitely delightful to tempt the hard and strong, yearning for a little break in the monotony of existence. Consumptives in any case will not be allowed.

"The site I have chosen for the encampment is on the borders of a palm-shaded grove. I have deliberately fixed upon an open situation, as the sun is so immensely good for people. The tents are perfect in their way. They are sand-proof, wind-proof, and mosquito-proof. The inside of the canvas is worked in beautiful colours, and Oriental carpets are spread upon the floor. Every tent is nicely furnished, and provided with a dear little Italian amber-stove, as desert nights are sometimes somewhat chilly. My own dragon will act as chef, and none will quarrel with his cooking, as he has proved the most famous

"Fees! Oh, a guinea a day covers everything. But, of course, this does not include the steamship fare out. This runs from £10 to £25. All being well, we shall have to leave on November 16, and I, as organiser, shall remain in the desert until March."

## BISHOP ON NATIONAL MORALS.

The Bishop of Salisbury, speaking at a great central service in Westminster in connection with the revival in his diocese, deprecated the disregard for human life. This was shown in the case of men, perfectly sane, who did not like to face the opprobrium of just condemnation by their fellow-men. He did not speak of the mentally afflicted, but of those who did not believe that life was a trust from God, and thought they could give it up when they chose. It was shown also in the fact that while the number of marriages had increased, also decreasing, the number of children born from such was also decreasing, proving that there was a lack of real desire to procreate on that sacred trust God had committed to parents as their chief power for good. Week after week we see the London birth-rate decrease, showing that there was something seriously lacking in the estimation of this gift of life God had given us. He objected to the modern habit of treating marriage as a failure, and said weakening of the marriage tie was a certain symptom of decay in a nation.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the following letter by our correspondent, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play, to let our readers know what it contains.

By Dr. H. S. Macrae, of Edinburgh.

Dear Sir,—Please accept the following quotation in a Latin dictionary, illustrating the question of *galabieh*, *sime manus*, *qui est manus*.

*Egyptian plouter*, *the lebithomarus* is a robe without sleeves, such as Egyptian monks wear. (Editor, Orig. 7th century.)

On tracing *lebithomarus* to the Greek lexicon we find *lebithos*, *kolobos*, *kolobos*—contorted, shortened, *lebithon*, an under garment with short sleeves.

Is it possible that the Arabs, after their conquest of this country in the seventh century, adopted the native *shook*, and altered "*kolobus*" into "*galabieh*"?

I have never been able to account for the double "*shook*" in *galabieh*. Was this name first introduced by Arabian lexicographers, or is the hope that the word might be known to be of pure Arab origin?—Your obedient servant,

## EGYPTIAN TRADE AND FINANCE.

Monsieur L. Martens, representative of Belgian in Egypt, has prepared a very detailed statement on the economic and financial situation in this country. At the outset he advises his friends to be careful of the effects of over speculation in the neighbourhood of Cairo, especially if the price of cotton should fall further. He apprehends a coming financial difficulty, after saying which he passes on to the importations of goods into Egypt, which showed up for the years 1898-1904 wholly in favor of England all the way through. British exports to Egypt in the year 1899 valued £25,266, rising to £26,581,659 in 1901, then falling to £26,316,000 in 1902, and bounded up to £26,674,350 and £28,198,101 in the two succeeding years respectively. The progress of French furnishings to Egypt was constant through all these years, beginning with £21,050,902 in 1899 and steadily rising to £21,49,055 in 1901. Similarly Austrian progress in this direction was also uninterrupted, from £7,735,000 in 1899 to £21,458,224 in 1904. Italy's share increased from £5,58,871 in 1899 to £6,169,120 in 1904. Germany's contribution was £3,500,004 in 1899, and it rose to £6,020,169 in 1904. Russia was £2,490,025 in 1899, and £2,70,044 in 1904; and France £2,626,405 in 1899, rising to £2,748,85 in 1904. The total importation of the country for the year named was £21,1,36,400, £21,801,391, £21,244,978, £21,48,14,684, £21,675,733,190, and 20,559,582.

## BELGIAN EXPORTS INTO EGYPT.

Belgium was the leading furnisher to Egypt in 1904 of the following goods:—Wrought iron and steel, wagons, cement, arms, cotton covers, glass, mirrors, zinc, white and chemical manures, and she occupied second place as to the following:

Ironmongery, linen and hemp (textiles), pottery and porcelain, linen, yarn, chemical products, lime and starch. Belgium's share of Egypt's exports was due, says Mr. Macrae, in large part to the activity of the Belgians in this country, who devote their attention to railways, railways, cement, agriculture, loans, brewing, etc.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the following letter by our correspondent, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play, to let our readers know what it contains.

By Dr. H. S. Macrae, of Edinburgh.

Dear Sir,—Please accept the following quotation in a Latin dictionary, illustrating the question of *galabieh*.

*Derivation of the Word "Galabieh".*

To the EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—Can any of your readers kindly enlighten me as to the correct derivation of the common word "*galabieh*"? The literary form is said to be *galabeh*, plural, *galabieh*.

By chance I came across the following quotation in a Latin dictionary, illustrating the question of *galabieh*, *sime manus*, *qui est manus*.

*Egyptian plouter*, *the lebithomarus* is a robe without sleeves, such as Egyptian monks wear. (Editor, Orig. 7th century.)

On tracing *lebithomarus* to the Greek lexicon we find *lebithos*, *kolobos*, *kolobos*—contorted, shortened, *lebithon*, an under garment with short sleeves.

Is it possible that the Arabs, after their conquest of this country in the seventh century, adopted the native *shook*, and altered "*kolobus*" into "*galabieh*"?

I have never been able to account for the double "*shook*" in *galabieh*. Was this name first introduced by Arabian lexicographers, or is the hope that the word might be known to be of pure Arab origin?—Your obedient servant,

INQUIRER.

Cairo, 13th November.

## COMMODORE NICHOLSON RECOMMENDS PE-TU-NIA.



COMMODORE SOMMERS NICHOLSON, late Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1897 to Dr. H. S. Hartman, Washington, D.C., says:

"Your *Parma* has been and is now used by so many of my friends and myself that I am compelled to confess it is a masterpiece. I heartily recommend it to all persons suffering from rheumatism."

Our army and navy are the natural protection of our country.

Parma is the natural protection of the army and navy in the vicinities of climate and exposure.

We have on file thousands of testimonials from prominent people in the armed forces.

We call upon our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of uncollected endorsements. Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving for his widely known product.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

He will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

If you are a doctor, druggist and manufacturer, write to him from his home, Parma, at once.

## CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

## COUR D'APPEL MIXTE

**La Société Foncière d'Egypte contre la Société des Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Egypte**

La Société Foncière avait fait appel de l'ordonnance de rétractation prononcée le 10 octobre par le juge de service du tribunal mixte du Caire. Ayant été débouté par le tribunal, elle avait porté l'affaire devant la Cour d'Appel Mixte à Alexandrie.

La Cour d'Appel Mixte, présidée par M. de Koriensis, vient de confirmer le jugement et attaqué, la demande de maintien conservatoire étant présumée.

La Cour estime également que la question de savoir si la Société des Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Egypte appartient aux classes d'assurances ou non pour l'assurance des termes est une question de fond qui échappe à la compétence du juge de service et a eu lieu au Tribunal, en tant qu'il a pu statuer sur le recours formé contre l'ordonnance.

Dans l'exposé des motifs, la Cour prononce que si le droit de sous-œuvre a été accordé au falli, comme c'est le cas en l'espèce, les articles visés du code civil et du code de commerce ne sont pas applicables aux loyers à échéance; au contraire, dans ce dernier cas, il y a un article formal du code de commerce disant que les loyers ne sont pas exigibles du falli.

Quant à l'acte du même code qui ordonne la suspension de toutes voies d'exécution sans préjudice de toutes mesures conservatoires, ces dernières doivent s'entendre évidemment de loyers échus et non à échéance.

La Cour statuant contradictoirement entre parties, confirme le jugement dont appelle et condamne la société appellante aux frais, taxe les honoraires de l'avocat de l'intimé à P.T. 400.

## THEATRE ZIZINIA

## RUY-BLAS

Ce drame historique n'est certainement pas un nouveau, ni un chef d'œuvre. Médiocre dans le genre dramatique, V. Hugo ait un des plus grands poëtes lyriques. Aussi ses pièces, surtout celles écrites en vers, sont-elles plus réussies à la lecture qu'à l'théâtre. L'œuvre représentative sur la scène, à peine supportable lorsque la troupe est médiocre, cause cependant un extrême plaisir à ceux qui ont la bonne fortune de voir interprétées par des artistes de talent comme ceux que M. Lambert a su grouper autour de lui.

Les interminables monologues dont se servent Bay-Blas ont été dits avec un art consumé par nos maîtres de la dictation.

Lambert ait été admirable dans Bay-Blas, le laquais homme de génie, le ver de terre amoureux d'une épouse. Mlle J. Delvai dans le rôle au court de Reine a fait de trop courtes apparitions au gré des spectateurs. Lambert paraît a été fort divertissant dans le rôle du Don Cesar. M. Marquet s'est fait remarquer dans celui du Don Salluste. Très bien également: Mlle Lucy Flanary dans le rôle de dichas.

Ce soir la troupe donne "Britannicus," comme représentation d'adieu.

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE.

## (Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché est de plus en plus mauvais. La plupart des valeurs sont en baisse et les transactions restent clairsemées.

Cet état est dû en partie à la défaite de la S&D Soudan le cours, après avoir flanchi à 23/3, reprend en clôture à 24/6, à la suite de quelques rachats. On parle d'un arrangement.

Le National Bank tombe de 26 1/2 à 26 3/16, l'action Crédit Foncier de 814 à 811, l'Agroïde de 9 7/16 à 9 3/8, la Banque d'Athènes à 13 1/4, la Linak Bank à 9 1/8, la Banque d'Abysinie de 7 3/4 à 7 1/2, le Comptoir de 4 5/32 à 4 1/8, la Brasserie des Pyramides de 115 à 112, la Crown Brewery de 210 à 207, les Eaux du Caire de 1125 à 1130, et la Ramleh Railway de 15 1/16 à 16 7/8.

Sur les petites valeurs un recul analogique se produit : l'investissement tombe à 1 1/32, les Etates à 1 1/32 et la Flatiara à 29/32.

Il y a par contre reprise des Markets de 26 9/16 à 27.

Le reste des valeurs demeure stationnaire.

Caire, 14 Novembre.

Le marché des valeurs a été très mauvais ce matin et on a révolé sur toute la ligne. Le clôture a été légèrement plus forte.

Les petites valeurs sont en baisse. Les Etates courent à 1 1/32 et clôturent à 1 1/32, les Oasis restent à 15/16. Les investissements donnent lieu à d'assez nombreuses opérations à 1 1/16. La Banque d'Abysinie est plus faible.

L'action Salt and Soda a baissé à 25/9 sur le bruit que le Gouvernement aurait l'intention de supprimer la concession du sel. Des gros paquets d'actions tombent sur le marché d'Alexandrie; pourtant à ce prix des acheteurs se présentent et l'action remonte un instant à 26/9. On déclare toutefois plus faible à 26/10.

On recherche la part de fondateur Immobilière d'Egypte, mais il semble qu'en restant fort peu sur le marché. La plupart des entreprises ont déjà été achetées par la Belgique. On offre aujourd'hui 500 francs sans vendeur.

## MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE

## AVIS

La Municipalité d'Alexandrie a l'honneur d'informer le public que Samedi 3 Novembre 1905 à 10 heures du matin, sera procédé par voie de criée à Sout el-Hal, à la vente de 9 moulins reformés.

Alexandrie, le 13 Novembre 1905.  
L'Administration,  
(signé) W. P. CHATAWAY,

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

## ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14.

Tabe, Ital. s. Messina and Jaffa, Florio Battino.

Nov. 15.

Salonica, Ott. s. Alexandretta and Port Said.

Cagliari.

Averof, Gr. s. Pineus and Smyrna, Ioniomidia.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14.

Marie Reina, Gr. s. Salonicco.

Bear, Brit. Port Said and Cyrenaica.

Juno, Aust. s. Port Said and Odessa.

Tar, Rus. s. Port Said and Odessa.

Siniosoglio, Ott. s. Port Said, without cargo.

Chorley, Brit. s. Nicolaipoli, without cargo.

Lamia, Germ. s. Syria, with part of previous cargo.

Ymer, Sw. s. Hull.

## EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. "Byzantine," sailed on the 4th November:

Various, 1,631 bags rice, 33 bags lemons, 10 bags Sudan beans, 261 empty casks, 90 packages henna, 50 packages skins, 25 sacks oil, 74 packages sundries.

For BARCELONE and MARSEILLES, by the S.S. "America," sailed on the 8th Nov.:

Various, 1,054 bags cotton, 136 packages gunny.

For Marsella: 200 tons cotton seed, 120 tons maize, 300 packages sundries.

For PIÉREZ and CONSTANTINOPLE by the S.S. "Ismailia," sailed on the 8th Nov.:

Various, 3,122 bags rice, 307 bags beans, 10 bags Sudan beans, 15 bags gunny, 6 packages butter, 8 packages skins, 106 packages sundries.

For CALAMATA and TRIESTE, by the S.S. "Urania," sailed on the 8th November:

Various, 1,000 bags rice.

For SYRIA, by the S.S. "Dumbra," sailed on the 9th November:

Various, 55 packages sundries.

For ENGLAND, by the S.S. "Ramleh," sailed on the 10th November:

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 2,987 tons cot seed.

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. "Athene," sailed on the 10th November:

Various, 591 bags rice, 68 bags Sudan beans, 116 cases dates, 438 empty casks, 35 packages skins, 7 packages henna, 212 packages sundries.

For PORT SAID and SYRIA, by the S.S. "Assouan," sailed on the 11th November:

Various, 100 bags cotton, 40 bags rice, 436 bags Sudan beans, 50 bags natron, 30 bags beans, 24 bags cotton seed, 10 bags potatoas, 34 bags soap, 273 bags coffee, 61 bags beans, 15 barrels cotton oil, 69 barrels beer, 20 packages gunny, 44 packages mats, 37 packages empty sambles, 7 cases cigarettes, 1,249 packages sundries.

For ALEXANDRIA and TRIESTE, by the S.S. "Urania," sailed on the 8th November:

Various, 1,000 bags rice.

For SYRIA, by the S.S. "Dumbra," sailed on the 9th November:

Various, 55 packages sundries.

For ENGLAND, by the S.S. "Ramleh," sailed on the 10th November:

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 2,987 tons cot seed.

For CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. "Athene," sailed on the 10th November:

Various, 591 bags rice, 68 bags Sudan beans, 116 cases dates, 438 empty casks, 35 packages skins, 7 packages henna, 212 packages sundries.

For PORT SAID and SYRIA, by the S.S. "Assouan," sailed on the 11th November:

Various, 100 bags cotton, 40 bags rice, 436 bags Sudan beans, 50 bags natron, 30 bags beans, 24 bags cotton seed, 10 bags potatoas, 34 bags soap, 273 bags coffee, 61 bags beans, 15 barrels cotton oil, 69 barrels beer, 20 packages gunny, 44 packages mats, 37 packages empty sambles, 7 cases cigarettes, 1,249 packages sundries.

For EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 14th Nov., 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Globe time).

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

FROM THE POSTAL OFFICES

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGES HANDLED IN AT

OF THE CROWN AND OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

## OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Paris, November 8.

Paris has at last definitely accepted the fact that we are within measurable distance of winter, although one still sees plenty of people seated outside of the cafés at the "absinthe hour," one no longer, except at the favorite establishments where there is a first-rate orchestra and much life and animation; that is the same difficulty in obtaining a seat on the terrace.

The Kaiser is disappointed because France has not responded to his advances. Alsace-Lorraine is, as he perceives, a barrier to a close entente. All sorts of suggestions have been made by way of solving the thorny problem, but the latest, which emanates, as usual, from a Teutonic source, is so very eccentric that it readily deserves mention. The Emperor would, if this idea were adopted, put the following proposition before the two peoples: "Lorraine is to be restored to France, who, in return, would hand over to Germany Corsica, the southern portion of Madagascar, and Cambodia; it being further stipulated that neither Power should keep a garrison within twenty-five miles of its frontier. The notion that the French would give up Corsica to the Germans, having them as south-eastern, as well as eastern, neighbours, and allowing them to get in the thin end of the wedge in Madagascar and their Indo-China territory, is too impractical to deserve serious attention for a moment. After all that has recently occurred in connection with Morocco, the suggestion that such a delicate question should be submitted to a referendum of the two nations—step which would be bound to increase agitation to feverheat—stands refuted.

As a matter of fact, numbers of thoughtful French and German people, who have devoted much consideration to the still vexed question of the lost provinces, have had to confess themselves beaten by its magnitude. "Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine Française!" are words that figure prominently on the address issued, in which the League of Patriots invited lovers of their country to join in welcoming M. Paul Déroulède on his arrival in Paris on Sunday afternoon, and its president, who has returned after his long exile, will certainly do his utmost to prevent any of his fellow citizens who may be halting between two opinions from supporting any movement for the conclusion of a close entente with Germany.

M. de Lancesse contributes to this morning's "Sciele," an article on the recent trials of the German Emperor under the title "Cessian Speeches." He dwells on them as being timely demonstrations for the out-and-out French internationalists, of the urgent need of putting France in a proper state of defence. Who can tell, he asks, how far such an autocast as the German Emperor was party to or to satisfy his own "Middle Age feelings?" If his threats are meant for France, they are quite unjustifiable, for France has done everything in her power since the inexplicable visit to Tangier to be agreeable to Germany while manifesting a sincere desire for peace. M. de Lancesse considers that Frenchmen are entitled to think it very singular that Germany should fail to understand the real extent of the sacrifice France has made in acquiescing in the departure of M. Delcassé at the book and call of a foreign Power. The German Emperor's persistent belligerent outbursts are in strange contrast with the friendliness of friendship in which he formerly indulged. Yet France has never changed her attitude towards Germany.

The entente with England, which is the real motive of William II.'s ill-humour, ought never, argues M. de Lancesse, to have aroused his suspicions or provoked German hostility. Like the Franco-Russian alliance, the entente with England is a necessary guarantee of peace. It is a mutual precaution against eventual aggression, and how can William II. hope to convince any one that France or England intends to attack Germany? If the Kaiser sincerely desired peace he ought to rejoice at the alliance and understandings, but this is manifestly not his state of mind. He is violently opposed to the Anglo-French entente, and his recent speeches were directed against this entente. He would have been well inspired not to have delivered them. They give to his conduct an aggressive appearance which is all the more disquieting because his temperament is so ardent, his authority is almost absolute, his army is eager to fight, and his people are too submissive to react against the fantasies and the impulsive spirit of the Czar. He may fancy that he is merely indulging in a little lyric poetry, but it is impossible for his neighbours to accept this interpretation of language directly menacing them. They, too, feel that it is necessary to hold themselves in readiness, for while determined not to attack, they are no less resolved to defend themselves vigorously against attack of which they might be the victims.

Like its elder brother Parliament (in the throes of interpellation this afternoon), the City Council has got to work after its holidays. The "Main" has been questioning the members as to their impressions of London. It is the organisation of city life that seems principally to appeal. They are struck with the centralisation of electrical power, with the tramway system, with the swift-moving little

omnibuses, with the independence of city government in relation to the higher powers, and with Robert, the London policeman. Robert stands for dignity, for British severity combined with the "fortitude in re." The visitors note with astonishment the obedience of the cabmen to the white gloved hand of the man in blue. In Paris they argue with authority, and it is only after epitaphs are exhausted that the "coche" deigns too move "higher up." It is a nice command of language that is wanted in the police here, and a real ability to be angry so as to impress the crowd. After Robert, the cab is the crowning point of London, if we are to believe the Paris Councillor. The attenuated "grex" of the Boulevards make no showing beside the cavalry of the Strand.

French doves have at last achieved a position of practical utility higher than that of flying matches for fancy priests. Among the scattered French garrison of the Sahara case, a doveote is a permanent part of the equipment, and should telegraphic wires or wireless installation fail, the remotest of the detachments could still communicate by winged courier with Constantine, Oran, Algiers, as well as with the Moroccan frontier strongholds, and even with Tangier. In case of hostilities the pigeon post would render important service to the flying columns. The French North Sea-fishing fleet, which flies from the Dogger Bank to the Scilly Islands, is also to be equipped with a pigeon post for daily service, giving information of the working results and of the state of the crews. The Navy Department is also taking action.

The French League for the Suppression of Dust on Public Roads still continues its labours, undiscouraged by the scant measure of practical success which has up to the present attended its operations. The aims of the League are essentially humanitarian, and as such its work was brought to the notice of the Anti-tuberculosis Congress. Still more to familiarise the world with its methods, the League a few days ago convened a large party of foreign journalists, representing every capital in Europe, over some of the worst roads in the French capital, where they saw the League's various methods of dust-laying at work. The tests and experiments formed a highly interesting series.

A great transformation is contemplated in the telephone system of Paris. The subject has been investigated in great thoroughness and detail by an administrative committee of 30 members, who have drafted a complete readjustment of the service. Their scheme involves the adoption of all the most recent scientific improvements. The necessary works will require two years, and will entail an outlay of £400,000. One of the minor improvements to be adopted is an automatic central call and ring-off battery. The scheme has been approved by the Government.

The monopoly of the tobacco trade, which is the property of the Government in France, brings in an enormous revenue to the State, and enables pensions to be given, without trenching on the taxes, to those who have deserved well of their country either in person, or, as is more frequent, through a father or a husband. The French Minister of Finance has just made his annual distribution of the vacant bureaux de tabac, and, as is usually the case, most of the recipients are women—widows or daughters of soldiers, sailors, or civilian officials. Only one man appears in the list, and he is M. Germaine, who was formerly the deputy for Lorraine in the German Reichstag, but who now lives in France, and appears to have fallen on evil days. Among the women who have received the envied shops are the granddaughters and daughter of a deputy, two widows and a daughter of a general, the daughter of a prefect, the widow of a judge, the daughter of a Minister Plenipotentiary, and so on. These posts are eagerly sought after, and they enable the Government to provide a means of subsistence to widows and orphans by a privileged mode of earning a living. It is a very ingenious scheme, but more suited to French ideas than ours, as we should think it rather humiliating for the widow of a general or an ambassador to keep a tobacco shop, though there are twitted with being a nation of shopkeepers.

The children weep: Foothit is mad. Not to know Foothit is to argue that you do not know the real pleasure of Paris—the Nouveau Cirque, for example. Foothit was the clown of that establishment, for twenty years. He has contributed more than any public entertainer to the joy of little boys and maidens. The comicalities of Foothit have become a legend, with "enfants de jadis"—so named because Thursday is the children's day. Some day when pretty girls take their road-side to witness the drolleries of Foothit and Chocolat and the wonders of the performing dog "Grownup" did not disdain to smile at Foothit; indeed, they roared. What could he? He was irresistible. The sadness of the forgotten gnomes of this little town of fun, however, forgot his gloom when face to face with this ineffable buffoon. Nature made him funny to look upon; and made him funny still. His gestures were amusing, and his "partner" was repulsive with wit. Occasionally he said a sensible thing which passed from mouth to mouth like the sayings of the ancient sage. The finest thing he invented was Chocolat. He is a negro that very rare "Chocolat," which Foothit gave him, was in the nature of a precious legacy. It was the sole agent in Egypt and Sudan, to complete five years with that force.

Captain R. G. Stirling, King's Royal Rifle Corps, latterly employed as a company commander in the 1st Battalion King's African Rifles, has retired from the service after spending rather less than seven years in it. He served with the 1st Battalion, now in Egypt, at the actions of Talana Hill and Lombard's Kop, and the defence of Ladysmith, and the operations in the Eastern Transvaal, 1901-2 (medal with four clasps).

Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald M. Mackenzie, commanding the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Inniskilling Fusiliers, at Belfast, has been promoted brevet-colonel on completing three years in his rank.

Santion has been given for the employment of Captain E.M.G. McFerran, 4th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, for a further tour of service with the King's African Rifles, to complete five years with that force.

J. S. Purdy, M.D., P.R.G.S., of the Egyptian Quarantine Service, retains his rank of Surgeon Captain of the New Zealand Militia.

The Army Council has decided to replace the Major H. bowitzer in siege artillery and movable armaments by the 6-inch B.L. bowitzer, with the improved enlarged chamber, as the latter becomes available. The advantage of the 6-inch bowitzer is that the enlarged chamber permits of 1000 lbs. lyddite, or shrapnel shell, being used when increased range is necessary.

Chocolat has passed into the language, not merely as something to eat or drink, but as

## The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000

BONUS YEAR. 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFIT will be made amongst participating Policies in existence as at 1st November 1905. All With Profit Policies created on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division. Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.  
B. NATHAN & CO.,  
Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON,  
Secretary for Egypt.

The 100lb. shell is to be issued as it becomes available.

Rivets going "destroyers" of a new type are to be built in private yards for the Royal Navy is the coming year. The details are necessarily meagre, but it is understood that speed will be a great desideratum. They will be designed to steam 33 knots per hour. This is a practical condensation of the substantially built, but slower 25-knotters of the "River" class. The five will be named Afzid, Ghurka, Tarsas, Cossack, and Mohawk. The Afzid and Ghurka will be built by Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; the Tarsas, by Thosmeyrot and Co., Mowbray; by Messrs. White and Co., Ows, and Cossack by Cannell, Laird, and Co., Birkenhead.

expressing the idea of being victimised. "J'ai été choqué" means that you were badly "taken in," or cruelly dealt with in some manner. The expression arises from the circumstance that Chocolat's mission in life was to receive the buffeting of Foothit. He was the foil of Foothit during the twenty years of his professional existence at the circus. Foothit had one real romance. As a sort of habit, proper to all clowns, he threw kisses to the equestrienne, who jumped through hoops of fire and alighted on the horse's tail with the agility of her race. But one day this professional declaration turned into the real thing. Foothit became in love. He left the circus to get over it. When he returned, he had a species of triumph. Now he has lost his reason, poor fellow, and is interested in the pigeons post would render important service to the flying columns. The French North Sea-fishing fleet, which flies from the Dogger Bank to the Scilly Islands, is also to be equipped with a pigeon post for daily service, giving information of the working results and of the state of the crews. The Navy Department is also taking action.

The 100lb. shell is to be issued as it becomes available.

Rivets going "destroyers" of a new type are to be built in private yards for the Royal Navy is the coming year. The details are necessarily meagre, but it is understood that speed will be a great desideratum. They will be designed to steam 33 knots per hour. This is a practical condensation of the substantially built, but slower 25-knotters of the "River" class. The five will be named Afzid, Ghurka, Tarsas, Cossack, and Mohawk. The Afzid and Ghurka will be built by Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; the Tarsas, by Thosmeyrot and Co., Mowbray; by Messrs. White and Co., Ows, and Cossack by Cannell, Laird, and Co., Birkenhead.

It is already known that the wine of 1905 will not be anything like in the front rank, but the full results of the French vintage have only just been published by the "Moniteur Vinicole." It appears that the wines are not only poor in quality, but considerably less in quantity than last year, for the total production of France and Algeria this autumn is one thousand million gallons against one thousand five hundred million gallons last year. This falling off is due chiefly to ocytoplasma disease and mildew. The Departments principally affected being those in Eastern France. In Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, and the Vosges the vintage has almost completely failed, in great parts of France the crop is larger than last year, for example, in the Côte-d'Or, Saône-et-Loire, and Jura, where the output shows a considerable increase. In Alsace and Lorraine have failed, and it is safe to say that very few bottles of 1905 will appear in the wine lists of the future. With nearly three hundred million gallons less wine produced, and that in large measure of inferior quality, the vintage of this autumn will have to figure on the wine card among the cheaper sorts, which are not accorded the honour of a name and a date by the wine merchants.

Never, in the most intolerant days, were religious polemics fought out with more bitterness than are military nowadays. The war of creeds is at nothing to that of the schemes and systems advocated for the perfecting of our institutions. Everyone, since the South African war, has his own panacea, and derides all others. Failure then was referred to various causes: seldom, if ever, to the right one; and suggested remedies have been put forward for all with no result but increasing confusion and the continual postponement of reform. The truth is that the word reform is a misnomer, and the crying need for it has never been made out explicitly. Once again we must emphasise the real residuum. We want means, not methods; the latter will serve, always, if the former are forthcoming. They were wholly inadequate in the last crisis, and they will assuredly be the same in the next, so long as repeated experiment and increasing change in machinery are placed first in our requirements. We are for ever asking some thing new instead of accepting some plausible, even possible, theory and giving it a trial. The public, in its restlessness, is like a man perpetually pulling off a bandage to look at his wounded leg. Plaster of Paris is the proper treatment, and a period of absolute rest and quietence is most needed. We may not agree with the present Secretary of State's pet proposals, and yet in common fairness let us give them a trial. Just now he is being taken rather unduly to task; he is taxed with inaccuracy and misleading statement. We decline to believe the results alleged to have been achieved for the new long-service enlistment; we count all hope of obtaining a short-service army. The malcontents may be perfectly right, but they have still to prove their case. It is wiser, surely, to hear what facts are adduced by the authorities in their defence, and wait till we get chapter and verse in the shape of official figures about which there can be no misunderstanding.

We decline to believe the results alleged to have been achieved for the new long-service enlistment; we count all hope of obtaining a short-service army. The malcontents may be perfectly right, but they have still to prove their case. It is wiser, surely, to hear what facts are adduced by the authorities in their defence, and wait till we get chapter and verse in the shape of official figures about which there can be no misunderstanding.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, comfortable—pleasant House in Ibrahimieh, Ramleh. Very moderate rent to careful tenant. Electric light and bells. Apply, No. 26,697, "Egyptian Gazette" office.

TO LET, two Stables at Bulkeley. Moderate rent. Apply, Carlton Hotel, Bulkeley.

PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS  
CORK & PITH HELMETS,  
CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY CHEAP PRICES.  
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS,  
AND PILLOW CASES.

FLANNELLETTES, VIYELLA'S AND  
GEYLN FLANNELLS.

SOAP, PERFUMERY,  
RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES,  
STUDS, MIRRORS (MANE & HEAVING)  
FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

YOUNG MAN speaking and writing fluently Arabic, English and French, seeks situation. Apply, No. 56,712, "Egyptian Gazette" office.

YOUNG MAN, thorough knowledge English, French, Arabic, Accounts, and typewriting, seeks employment at Cairo. Address G. D. Porto Restante, Cairo.

Davies Bryan & Co., Cairo & Alexandria.

7-1905

## Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words . . .	PT. 5	PT. 10	PT. 15
30 words . . .	"	"	24
Every 10 words, . . .	2 "	4 "	6
beyond 30 . . .			

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged for advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

A GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES

A AND TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

A business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain and the Countries and Empire. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

GUIDE each post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

A DIVERTING AGENTS.—The best public

Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vestri & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch.

25652-31-12-905

A NGLO-AMERICAN TYPEWRITING AGENCY,

A 19, Boulevard de Ramel. ONLY ENGLISH

TYPEWRITING OFFICE IN ALEXANDRIA. TYPEWRITING by copy or by dictation. DENMARK TYPEWRITER.

(Official Typewriter of the St. Louis Exhibition.)

Success! TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES AT

LONDON PRICE. CLEANING and refitting of all typewriters.

26652-6-5.906

B LICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £9, No. 7

£11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarina,

Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 85.

30-9-905

CLERK, experienced, wanted in English office. Good accountant. Applications, with testimonials and salary, to Mr. Ayre's Central Strung Racquets.

26719-6-2

TENNIS BALLS

FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes.

## BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1

A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Showroom has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

## CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture :

TROPICAL TWEEDS,  
FLANNELS, DRILLS,  
&c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

## GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in Crepe de Chene Ties.

## Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure.

## HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING

THE BEST MAKERS

## PANAMA, STRAW, &amp; FELT HATS

CORK & PITH HELMETS,

CAPS.

## HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY CHEAP PRICES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS,

AND PILLOW CASES.

## FLANNELLETTES, VIYELLA'S AND GEYLN FLANNELLS.

## SOAP, PERFUMERY,

RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES,

STUDS, MIRRORS (MANE & HEAVING)

FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

YOUNG MAN speaking and writing fluently Arabic, English and French, seeks situation. Apply, No. 56,712, "Egyptian Gazette" office.

YOUNG MAN, thorough knowledge English, French, Arabic, Accounts, and typewriting, seeks employment at Cairo. Address G. D. Porto Restante, Cairo.

26717-3-3

Davies Bryan & Co., Cairo & Alexandria.

7-1905

DAVIES  
BRYAN  
& CO.

Continental Hotel Buildings

CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings,

ALEXANDRIA.

and 35-37 Noble Street

LONDON, E.C.

## NOLIS

	MULL	Shgs.	1/9	—
Céderas	—	Shgs.	7/5	8/
Tourteaux	—	—	9/	—
Graines de coton	—	—	9/	—
Oignons	—	—	9/	—
Céderas	—	LONDON	—	—
Tourteaux	—	—	8/	8/
Graines de coton	—	—	9/6	—
Oignons	—	—	9/	—
PORTS DIRECTS	—	Shgs.	10/	10/6
Graines de coton	—	—	2/	2/3
Céderas	—	LIVERPOOL	—	—
Tourteaux	—	—	Shgs. 11/	—
Céderas	—	—	1/3	—
Tourteaux	—	—	9/	—
Graines de coton	—	—	10/	—
Oignons	—	—	—	—
CONTENANT	—	(MANTOIS-DUNKERQUE)	—	—
Graines de coton	(Dunkerque)	Fr. 12	—	—
(Nantes)	—	13	—	—
Paves	—	—	11	—
Oignons	—	—	—	—
MARSEILLE	—	Fr. 7	8	—
Graines de coton	—	—	7	8
DÉPARTEMENTS DIFFÉRENTS	—	—	—	—
Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise,	—	—	—	—
Gênes Marseille Fr. 2	—	—	—	—
Barcelone	—	2.35	—	—
Le Havre	—	3	—	—
Dunkerque	—	2.50	—	—
Anvers	—	—	—	—
—	—	20	22.50	—
St. Petersbourg	—	25	—	—
New-York	—	25	—	—
Bombay	—	30	—	—
Alexandrie, le 9 novembre 1905	—	—	—	—

## EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED

APPROXIMATE RETURNS

Week ended Oct. 26, 1905, same period 1904

Cattle markets L.R. 247 L.R. 277

General markets " 181 " 180

Tot. for 120 markets, 438 " 457

Tot. returns for current year date L.R. 20,890

same period last year 13,367

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—